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**REMARKS**

The Office Action mailed June 19, 2003, has been carefully reviewed and by this Amendment, claims 1-11 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, and new claims 12-28 have been added. Accordingly, claims 12-28 are pending in the application. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

The Examiner objected to claims 1, 4, 6 and 7 as containing informalities, and rejected claims 3, 7 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. By this Amendment, Applicant has canceled claims 1-11 and has added new claims 12-20 which are in conformity with 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. In addition, a minor informality on page 9 of the specification has been corrected herein, and the memory aspect of the present invention has been clarified on page 6; no new matter has been added as will be further discussed in connection with the claims below. Favorable consideration is requested.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 6 and 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,038,296 to Brunson et al. ("Brunson"), and rejected claims 4 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brunson in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

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While Applicant has cancelled claims 1-11, thus rendering the above rejections technically moot, Applicant provides the following remarks in regard to new claims 12-28.

As set forth in the new claims, the present invention is directed to a multimedia direct communication system in which a client application program stored on a client personal computer (PC) communicates through HTTP protocol with web server-integrated applications to display information received from one or more of such applications simultaneously while, at the same time, handling electronic message information ("chat"); the contents of the multimedia applications and the chat messaging is displayed within the same display window on the client's computer, maximizing the use of the display area occupied by the application program without dominating the remainder of the client's computer screen (see claims 12 and 21).

The application program is interlocked with HTTP protocol to a web server having HTTP communication software and a common gateway interface to execute one or more external web applications. As set forth in claim 13, the application program, without activating any browser software that may be resident on the client computer, uses HTTP to communicate with the web server, and regularly and automatically accesses external web application data through the common gateway interface. Because

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the application program is stored in memory at the client PC, such as on the hard drive, the user has continuing access to the external web application data even when the client PC is not communicating with the web server (see claims 14 and 25). This is not shown or suggested by the prior art in which, once the user closes his/her browser, the web application data is lost from the client PC. That the application program according to the present invention is stored in memory on the client PC is fully supported in the specification, as the functions attributed to such program clearly require and would be understood to rely upon storage in memory on the client PC (see, e.g., page 5, first full paragraph: "the application [is] interlocking with HTTP embedded in each client's PC"; page 7, lines 1-4: "the direct multimedia communication application 2<sub>1</sub> - 2<sub>n</sub> are installed in the PC ... The applications are supposed to stay on the PC for a long time..."; page 9, first full paragraph: "each client PC accesses to the WEB server 1 through Internet in every interval time stipulated before by the dial up program in accordance with TCP/IP embedded in the client PC.")

As discussed in the background section of the present specification, prior art electronic message communication or "chat" systems usually enable only chat on the client's browser through a simple web chat server. Such a conventional browser

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chat system is simply a web server application which activates on a browser specializing in chat only; the system does not have a function whereby it stays on the client's computer and always communicates with other web servers in the background, i.e., without the client's awareness of it.

Nor does such a system support the concurrent display of chat text and multimedia applications, information and content within a common display window, with both the chat and multimedia functions being supported and controlled by the HTTP protocol. Instead, prior art chat systems such as ICQ (messenger or pager) systems use a special protocol (other than HTTP) in order to enable real time chat and communication with a special server such as an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) server which is not the same as an ordinary web server. While the ICQ systems provide real-time chat, their requirement for a special protocol does not allow them to work integrally with ordinary web applications using the common HTTP protocol.

Brunson assumes the use of an ordinary browser (see, e.g., column 3, lines 30-34; column 4, lines 30-35 and 64-65; column 5, lines 53-55; column 9, lines 20-25, etc.) and does not at all include or suggest a special application of the sort claimed by the present invention in which information retrieved from the web server is presented on a display area dedicated to

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the special application. Brunson relies instead on the standard browser display and web home page format (Figures 5-7; column 5, lines 28-52; column 10, lines 1-38, etc.).

Nor would it be obvious to modify Brunson to provide the special application program of the present invention as to do so would negate Brunson's entire functionality. Brunson relies upon and requires the booting of the web browser software while the present invention does not. Further, there is no fair comparison between the known concept of using the browser as an apparatus to display several types of web information and the novel concept embodied in the present invention of creating a special application having entire sets of functionality to enable the user to chat with other clients while also viewing and monitoring several web applications simultaneously within the same display area, all without booting any browser software.

Further, it would not be obvious to modify existing ICQ type systems to use HTTP because such modification degrades the chat quality to some extent, taking it from real time to semi-real-time. Only in the context of the special application of the present invention in which, by using HTTP without a permanent session to obtain semi-real-time chat while also using HTTP to control web applications to maximize the effective use of limited

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application space and display area, can the benefit and the patentability of the present invention be realized.

Finally, as set forth in claims 15-17 and 26-28, the application program according to the present invention, being stored on the client PC and interlocked with the corresponding web applications, enables the user to input data manually for storage and later transmission to the interlocked web application. This is not possible with traditional, browser-based systems because, if the web application is just controlled by activating an ordinary browser, it is not possible to store data on the client side while the client is disconnected from the web server. With the present invention, however, data may be input on the client application program and transmitted from the client side to the interlocked web application.

As an example, with the multimedia direct communication system according to the present invention, it is possible to create a personal information manager which looks like a calendar on the client PC desktop which is interlocking and cooperating with a web calendar application on the web server. Because the multimedia direct communication system is stored on the hard disk of the client PC, personal client schedule data can be activated and displayed on the display space using the calendar-like appearance of the client application program, even when the

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terminal is disconnected from the Internet or the web application server of the web calendar application. The data input to the hard drive may later be transmitted from the client application program to the corresponding interlocked web calendar application when the client terminal is connected to the web server through the Internet. This is not possible with prior art browser systems such as Brunson.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 12 and 21 are patentable over the prior art. Claims 13-20 and 22-28 are also patentable as claims properly dependent on an allowable base claim and for the subject matter contained therein as already discussed.

Support for the new claims is found in the specification as follows: claims 12 and 21 are supported by original claim 1 and throughout the full disclosure of the specification; claim 13 is supported by original claim 2 and at page 5, second full paragraph; claims 14 and 25 are supported at page 5, first paragraph, and page 7, lines 1-4; claims 15 and 26 are supported at page 8, third full paragraph; claims 16, 17, 27 and 28 are supported at page 9, first two full paragraphs; claim 18 is supported at page 5, third full paragraph, page 8, second full paragraph, and original claim 4; claim 19 is supported at page 5, fifth full paragraph, page 8, fourth full paragraph, and

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original claim 5; claim 20 is supported at page 6, first paragraph, page 7, sixth full paragraph, and original claim 7; claims 22-24 are supported at page 7, third full paragraph and page 7, last paragraph, and original claim 3.

With this amendment and the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, the Examiner is cordially invited to telephone the undersigned attorney so that the present application can receive an early Notice of Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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